Wings elongate, rounded at the tip, auxiliary vein terminating in vein one, costa thickened at this point, costa reaching to the fourth vein, third and fourth sections of the costa about equal, anterior and posterior cross-veins nearly parallel, the posterior cross-vein about its length from the anterior crossvein, anterior cross-vein distinctly before the middle of the discal cell, the last two sections of the fifth vein as 1:34; halteres brown; calypteres grey, margin and fringe pale brown.

 φ : resembles male but the orbits are slightly broader and more hairy; eves feebly hairy above, setae on the posterior margin of the last abdominal segment are long and conspicuous, ovipositor shiny black with faint transverse ridges and minute hairs above and below, hairs at the tip of the basal segment of the ovipositor long but slender, ovipositor when extended about one and a half times as long as the last abdominal segment.

Holotype &, reared as a stem miner on Angelica atropurpurea, Ithaca, NEW YORK, A. S. Mills. 54 paratypes as follows: 5 & and 4 $\,$ Pacific Grove, CALD-ORNIA, 1906, J. M. Mdrich, 17 & and 28 $\,$ Ithaca, NEW YORK, 1906, A. S. Mills reared as a stem miner on Angelica atropurpurea. The holotype will be deposited in the United States National Museum at Washington, D. C., some paratypes in the Academy of Natural Sciences at Philadelphia.

This species runs to *vircus* Loew, in Malloch's key (1913) but may be separated by the six strong fronto-orbitals and the large frontal lumule.

New Species of Wasps from North Carolina (Hymenoptera, Psammocharidae).

By C. S. BRIMLEY, Entomological Division, North Carolina Department of Agriculture, Raleigh,

Ageniella adara n. sp.

 δ . Black, silvery sericeous; antennae reddish below; last abdominal segment white at base with heavy white pile; legs mostly black, the front tibiae within, middle femora at apex, and hind femora except at base and extreme apex, rufous; wings hyaline definitely tipped with dusky; third cubital cell longer than high; length 7 mm. Two paratypes have a little less red on the legs. ENTOMOLOGICAL NEWS

[Feb., '34

Typc, male, Raleigh, NORTH CAROLINA, September 1, 1930, C. S. Brimley; *paratypc* males, September 6, August 24, 1930, same locality and collector.

Resembles *aludra* Brimley but has front wings tipped with dusky (evenly hyaline in *aludra*), has more red on the legs, and the third cubital is longer than high and larger than the second, (in *aludra* higher than long and smaller than second). In Banks' key runs to *petiolata*, but differs from Cresson's description by having the legs partly red.

Ageniella julia n. sp.

 δ . Black, silvery sericeous, the first two segments of the abdomen and the greater part of the legs reddish yellow. Hind tibiae and four hind tarsi dark brown and a black stripe on outer side of four hind coxae; all tibial spurs white. Wings hyaline slightly but not sharply dusky at tip. Second and third submarginals little if at all wider than high, only slightly narrowed above, the third distinctly the longer. Second submarginal receiving first recurrent a little before middle, third receiving second recurrent in middle; longest spur of hind tibiae more than three-fourths length of its metatarsus.

Runs in Banks' key to couplet 6, and in that couplet agrees best with *apicipennis* Bks, but differs in the face and antennae being wholly black, in lacking the black tip to the wings and in the third submarginal cell being distinctly longer than the second.

Holotype, male, Raleigh, NORTH CAROLINA, June 21, 1932, C. S. Brimley, collector.

Ageniella subra n. sp.

8. Black, silvery sericeous, all spurs and spot on last abdominal segment, white; wings hyaline tipped with dusky. Second and third cubital cells about twice as long as high, the third receiving the second recurrent before the middle; in forewing nervulus slightly beyond cubitus, in hind wing nervellus much before cubitus. Length 5 mm. A paratype male lacks the white spot on the last abdominal segment.

Type. Male, Raleigh, NORTH CAROLINA, September 23, 1930, *paratype* male, Raleigh, September 14, 1931, both taken by myself.

In Banks' key runs to *virginica*, but differs in having second recurrent vein received by third cubital before, not beyond, middle and in having a fine impressed line from antennae to ocelli.

Priocnemis gomelza n. sp.

9, black, first, second and third abdominal segments rufous above, and the second also below, their apices more or less darkened; legs, antennae and wings black. Pronotum strongly angulate behind; nervulus nearly twice its length beyond basal vein, nervellus well before cubitus; second and third cubital cells about equal, longer than high; hind tibiae with about ten serrations, the hairs about as long as the serrations, the numerous spines overtopping both. Length 12mm. (abdomen curved under). Another female is similar but the hind tibiae have only four serrations near the base and another at about apical three-fourths.

Type, female, Raleigh, NORTH CAROLINA, early April, F. Sherman collector; *paratype* female, Raleigh, April 5, 1929, T. B. Mitchell.

Of those in Banks' key, this species is nearest to *validus* Cr., but differs in smaller size, wholly black antennae, and wing venation.

The types of the new species described in this paper are in the collection of the North Carolina Department of Agriculture, at Raleigh, N. C.

A Tropical Moth in Connecticut (Lepid.: Sphingidae).

On August 25, there was brought to my laboratory a large sphinx moth caught by Mr. A. F. Hooghkirk, an attendant at a gasoline filling station in New Haven. He had never before seen one like it and was anxious to have it identified. It proved to be Pseudosphinx tetrio Linn., a species occurring in South and Central America, the West Indies and southern Florida. Just how this moth reached Connecticut is a matter of speculation. For two or three days before it was caught, there had been a heavy storm with strong southerly and easterly winds having a velocity of between 30 and 40 miles an hour. Yet the specimen was fresh and not battered as wind-borne moths are apt to be. I am told that these moths sometimes hide in cargoes of bananas and may be transported long distances before they leave the ship. Possibly this may explain the presence of this moth in Connecticut. Dr. William Schaus of the United States National Museum writes that he believes this to be the northernmost record for this tropical species,-W. E. BRITTON. Agricultural Experiment Station, New Haven, Conn.